

CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) incarcerates the most serious and violent felons, supervises them when they are released on parole, and provides rehabilitation programs to help them reintegrate into the community. CDCR provides safe and secure detention facilities and necessary support services to inmates, including food, clothing, academic and vocational training, as well as health care services.

The May Revision includes \$9.1 billion (\$8.8 billion General Fund and \$252 million other funds) for CDCR in 2013-14.

Significant Adjustments:

- *Long-Term Offenders*—The May Revision proposes additional tools to assist counties in managing long-term offenders. The proposal authorizes CDCR to house long-term offenders, provided the county agrees to accept an equivalent average daily population of short-term offenders. The proposal relies on County Parole Boards to make the determination to send long-term inmates to state prison after inmates have served three years of their sentence in a county jail. Lastly, the proposal establishes a presumption of a minimum level of split sentencing, but authorizes a judge to make an exception if the judge determines that a split sentence is not appropriate.
- *California Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act (SB 678)*—An increase of \$72.1 million General Fund for the allocation of SB 678 funds to county probation

departments that demonstrate success in reducing the number of adult felony probationers going to prison or jail for committing new crimes or violating the terms of probation. This augmentation continues to support probation efforts targeted at reducing recidivism and encouraging alternatives to incarceration.

- *Expand Fire Camp Capacity*—An increase of \$15.4 million to reflect 3,800 state prison inmates participating in fire camps. The 2012 Budget Act assumed that the number of inmates in fire camps would decrease to 2,500 in 2013-14. As a result, the Governor's Budget included a \$15.4 million General Fund reduction for lower levels of custody staffing. Based on more recent projections, there are sufficient eligible inmates to maintain all current fire camps and crews. Housing these additional inmates in fire camps provides overcrowding relief, expands credit earning opportunities, and supports fire suppression.
- *Drug Interdiction Program*—An increase of \$6.6 million General Fund to reduce the prevalence of drugs in prisons by implementing various initiatives that have proven successful in other states. This proposal is intended to increase correctional staff and inmate safety, reduce inmate violence and the use of solitary confinement, and increase participation in rehabilitative programs.
- *Health Care Reorganization*—To support the transition of inmate health care back to the state, the Administration is proposing the establishment of a third Undersecretary and related executive positions to oversee CDCR's adult inmate health care services programs. These positions will not be filled until a transition plan and timeline have been finalized.
- *Adult Population Adjustment*—An increase of \$11.5 million General Fund in 2012-13 and \$6.7 million General Fund in 2013-14 for adult inmate and parole population changes. The revised average daily population projections for adult inmates are 132,621 in the current year and 128,885 in the budget year, an increase of 398 and 280, respectively. The mental health population projection is 31,889 in the current year and 31,753 in the budget year, an increase of 1,966 and 2,321, respectively. The revised average daily population projections for parolees are 62,498 in the current year and 46,358 in the budget year, an increase of 60 parolees and a decrease of 1,262 parolees, respectively.
- *Juvenile Population and Workload Adjustment*—A decrease of \$353,000 Proposition 98 in 2012-13 and \$2.4 million (\$1.4 million General Fund and \$1 million Proposition 98) in 2013-14 for juvenile population adjustments and cost changes. The revised average daily population projections for wards are 821 in the current

year and 679 in the budget year, a decrease of 50 wards in the current year and 234 wards in the budget year. The May Revision reflects budget changes necessary to continue serving a reduced juvenile population, including establishment of a ward-driven Operating Expenses and Equipment funding mechanism, funding the cost of mental health treatment provided by the Department of State Hospitals, and funding the actual salaries for filled custody positions.

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